

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

GRAVITATION AS A FUNCTION
OF THE ETHER VORTEX PROTON

by C. F. Krafft

Rt. 2, Box 687, Annandale, VA.

Previous attempts to explain gravitation have usually been along one or the other of two lines of thought, depending on whether the gravitating bodies function as ether sinks or as ether shields. In the former case the ether flows into the gravitating bodies while in the latter case it is deflected by them. Each of these theories is however confronted with so many difficulties that it creates more problems than it solves.

In our study of gravitation we must take into consideration the structure of the proton because protons, either by themselves or as structural portions of other particles, are responsible for all gravitational effects. Since gravitation is essentially action at a distance, the structure of the proton must be such as would enable it to act at remote points, and it is inconceivable how such action could be exerted in any other manner than through an intervening medium which has generally been referred to as an ether. According to the modern ether vortex theory the proton consists of a pair of vortex rings in face-to-face rolling contact with inward movement at the equator and outward movement at the poles. The same amount of ether that is sent out at the poles must be taken in at the equator, but since an ether vortex ring is a resiliently yieldable structure, the outward movement through the poles will not

be uniform and continuous but rather in the form of jets or squirts whenever a sufficient internal pressure has been built up in the hollow central region between the two vortex rings to force open one of the polar orifices. The kinetic energy of these jets or squirts is not derived from the vortex rings themselves but was already present in the ether that was taken in at the equatorial periphery. The vortex rings merely control the direction of movement of the entrapped ether and this they are able to do by virtue of their elasticity without any loss of energy. After being ejected from the polar openings, these jets or squirts emerge in the form of vortex rings, similar to the smoke rings that are produced by tapping the rear wall of a cardboard box which has a hole in its front wall. Such newly formed vortex rings will carry the entrained ether along with them and will travel far out into space where they will behave somewhat like molecules of a gas, and it is probably the concentration of such vortex rings in space that determines the velocity of light. Some of them will combine in pairs to produce newly formed protons or electrons which will then absorb some of the energy of the light radiation that they encounter, and thus produce the red shift in the light from distant nebulae.

At the same time while these new vortex rings are being sent outwardly, the protons which produced them will be taking in an equal amount of ether from the immediate surroundings, and this will reduce the ether pressure in that region.

This reduction of ether pressure will be greater in the region between two material bodies than at their remote sides, and it is this unequal distribution of ether pressure which to us is known as the force of gravity.

Although an electron is structurally similar to a proton, its behavior is very different from that of a proton because in an electron the inward movement is at the poles and the outward movement at the equator. Since the polar openings are more restricted than the equatorial opening, there will never be any internal pressure developed in an electron as in a proton, and hence no intermittent ejection of entrapped ether with the production of newly formed vortex rings. Electrons therefore cannot exert any gravitational effect, and if they respond to gravitational force at all, it can only be to a negligible extent. An electron also has less mass than a proton because the mass of an electron is merely the inertial mass of the two vortex rings themselves while the mass of a proton includes not only the inertial mass of the two vortex rings but also the mass of the entrapped ether currents associated therewith.

If the force of gravity is due to a pressure difference in the ether, then an obvious method of counteracting or neutralizing gravity would be to transfer some of the ether from the region of high pressure to the region of low pressure. A simple bar magnet will not do this because the magnetic lines of force which pass out of the north pole and into the south pole are only mathematical fictions. The real displacement in a magnetic field consists of local rotation of the ether around

the axis of the magnet, the direction of rotation being opposite to the direction of movement of the solenoidal electrons. If however a number of bar magnets be brought together end-to-end so as to form a ring-shaped closed core, then all laterally flowing ether will have to pass in one direction through the open middle portion of the core, but it would be counterbalanced by an equal flow in the opposite direction at the outer periphery of the core. Perhaps a bar magnet positioned coaxially with the core would destroy this balanced condition so as to bring about a resultant transfer of ether from one side of the core to the other side thereof. Another experiment that may be worth trying would be to give the bar magnet and core opposite electrostatic charges. Many such arrangements are possible, and whether any of them will exert any antigravity effect can be determined only by experiment.

At first glance it appears that all such arrangements would be inoperative because in magnetic and electrostatic fields the ether always flows in closed circuits, at least that is what the modern ether vortex theory teaches. If however the environment be taken into consideration, the problem will present a different aspect. Thus in the contrivance described above, the flow of ether across the outer periphery of the magnetic core will encounter the surroundings more directly than the flow through the center of the ring, just as in the case of a smoke ring the friction against the surrounding air is mostly at the outer periphery of the ring, that being the reason why smoke rings always travel in the direction of the central polar flow.

The recent public interest in antigravity devices has been the result of observations of flying saucers, but it should be borne in mind that the force which would be necessary to give these objects the enormous accelerations that have been observed would be more than sufficient to keep them standing still in mid-air. There is no valid and convincing reason for assuming that flying saucers use any antigravity device at all, or that an operative antigravity device is at all possible.

Closely related to the problem of overcoming gravity, and just as stubborn as the latter, is the problem of overcoming inertia. There is an abundance of undisputable proof that flying saucers are intelligently piloted and that they are capable of such sudden accelerations and such abrupt changes in their direction of movement as would instantly kill any known animal organism. We must therefore assume either that they are piloted by beings entirely different from any form of animal life that we are familiar with, or that they carry with them their own inertial frameworks.

The one supposition is about as preposterous as the other, and yet the well corroborated testimony of innumerable witnesses of the most reliable character who have seen the remarkable performances of flying saucers leaves us with no other alternative. What then can be the solution of the problem?

In order to answer this last question, we will have to indulge in pure speculation. It is generally recognized that inertial mass is closely related to gravitational mass, and if,

as explained above, gravitational mass is due to a certain behavior of the proton, then inertial mass is probably also due to the same behavior. Hence in order to subjugate the inertial mass of a proton, we would have to prevent it from sending out newly formed vortex rings. It does not seem possible to prevent it from producing such rings, but there may be some method by which they can be prevented from leaving the flying saucer or other spaceship. If for instance the entire spaceship be given a strong electrostatic charge, the newly formed vortex rings that are sent out from the protons may be prevented from penetrating the electrostatic barrier at the surface of the spaceship. At first glance this would seem impossible because single vortex rings are electrically neutral and should not be affected by an electrostatic barrier, but when they are in rapid movement in one direction they probably maintain an axial coordination with respect to their direction of movement so as to make them responsive to electrostatic fields of force. The luminous halos that usually envelop flying saucers and other spaceships are clear indications that such an electrostatic surface charge is actually present.

Furthermore the formation of such an electrostatic charge on the spaceship would inevitably result from a new mode of ionic propulsion that has recently been suggested. The absence of conspicuous vapor trails and the silence of operation of spaceships has clearly shown that they do not use the familiar methods of jet or rocket propulsion that we use today.

In order to gain a clear understanding of this new method of ionic propulsion, we will first have to consider briefly the structure of the atom. According to the earlier theories the atom consists of a tiny central nucleus surrounded by a swarm of negative electrons, but according to more recent views, the so-called "nucleus" is not a tiny kernel at the center of the atom but rather a star-shaped structure whose branches extend almost to the periphery of the atom. With atoms so constituted it should be possible to join them to one another directly through their core structures by making use of a phenomenon known as "supergravitation", and without the use of valence bonds. If such a condensed form of matter be used as a fuel for jet or rocket motors, it should liberate positive ions in large quantities upon decomposition, and these would not only exert an enormous propulsive force in jet or rocket motors, but would also give the motor and eventually the entire spaceship a strong electrostatic charge.

February, 1957

S U M M A R Y - C. F. Krafft

In contrast to the theoretical physics of today which uses the subatomic particles and elementary forces as its starting point, the ether vortex theory goes down to a lower level and derives these particles and forces from the different forms of fluid motion. Protons and electrons are thus found to be dipolar vortices, differing from each other only in the direction of fluid circulation, but such a difference is sufficient to explain why gravitational effects can be exerted only by protons and not by electrons. It is the pulsating outward polar flow from protons that is responsible for gravitation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF Carl F. Krafft

Carl F. Krafft was born in Wisconsin in 1892, attended school in Washington state, went to work as examiner in the U. S. Patent Office in 1913 and enlisted in the army in 1918. Later after finishing his study in law he graduated in chemical engineering from the George Washington University. His first scientific adventure was in 1927 when he introduced the helical theory of protein chemical structure. Soon thereafter he took up the study of atomic structure and began working on the new ether vortex theory which has been his main subject of specialization until the present time, his two leading books on that subject being "The Ether and its Vortices" (1955) and "Glimpses of the Unseen World" (1956)